

MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA. Showing the Extent of Territory Added to the English Empire by the Peace of Pretoria.

Brief Historical Sketch of the British-Boer War

A Chronicle of the Stirring Events in South Africa During

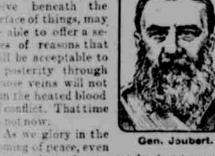


the Past Three and a Hall Years.

wallowed up in the force of 1,200 men. din of conflict. Even with the diplomacyor shall we say rather a deplorable lack of diplomacy-that im-

mediately preceeded it, could scarcely give reasons for the war that would be acceptable to both sides. The writer does not pretend to be able to decipher a series of causes that might be offored without fear of being accused of parmality; he, like millions of other readers of arrent history, as it is recorded day after without the loss of a day in the newspapers of every civilized large number of men and, is familiar with the claims made by buth sides, but out of these claims he does | war. not intend to even attempt to unravel the real cause of armed conflict between the Buttian and Boer in South Africa. When time has healed the wounds of the present some close student

of history, blessed with an ability to crive beneath the ortage of things, may be able to offer a setues of reasons that will be acceptable to a posterity through to core veins will not run the heated blood of conflict. That time IS NOT BOW.



oming of peace, even though the end may not be just to our like mg, it is enough that we go back through the more than three years of the war's histhey and recall some of the battles, the deeds of daring and bravery, the skilled generalship of leaders on both sides that have marked this conflict, now closed, as one of the memorable struggles of the past quarter of a century and more. The tral opening of the war may be said

have been October 9, 1899, at which time Present Kruger sent to England the peremptary demand that that nation return a satisfactory answer to the demands of the African republic on or before 5 which p. m., October 11, and that failure to de so would be regarded as a formal declaration of war. These demands included the acknowledgement of the complete sovereignty of the South African republic as an international power, and the withdrawal of all British troops near



strike quick and decisive blows if possible render before assistance could come to the before England could prepare for the con-

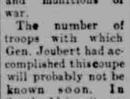
The Boers were by no means unprepared the advance which for such a conflict. The heavy revenue deended temporarily rived by the government for a number of with the disaster to Years previously had been judiciously ex- British arms at the pended for defense, and they had stored Tugela river, in which away at Pretoria guns that were far su- the British lost 82 letter to anything that England could use men killed, 667 against them for a considerable time after wounded and 348 the opening of hostilities. Their army was missing. This battle, composed almost wholly of volunteers, but the first fought by they were volunteers who were well trained | Buller in South Afriin fighting methods of their own, methods ca, resulted in the

For three years and one-half there has | all branches, of whom some 13,000 comprised can waged in South Africa a war, the the force of Gen. Sir George White in ly one person in ten small communids at different points in Cape could in telligently Colony, the garrisons extending as far

> those directly respon- of Majuba Hill and vice president of the before them. able for the struggle; South African republic, was selected as On April 5 Gen. Methuen retrieved a part by England. It was one of the most bril those who were most commander in chief of the allied armies of of the laurels he had lost in the earlier hant dashes of the war, and if it did nothintimately connected the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, part of the struggle by the capture of a coning more it showed the London government and at once took personal command of the troops that invaded Natal and shut Gen. White up in Ladysmith.

In less than 24 hours after the actual beginning of the war as dated from the expiration from the time allowed in the Boer ultimatum, the British were

placed at a disadvantage from which they number of weeks and did not recover for a and munitions of The number of



South Africa it was generally estimated that the two republics had been able to place in the field an army of from 35,000 to 50,000 men, though Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal in Europe, claimed that they had not less than 100,000 men under arms.

The first battle of the war was fought at Glencoe, Natal, October 20, 1899, when the Boers were defeated and their position captured by Gen. William Penn Symons, who paid for his victory with his own life. and the loss of some 43 men killed and 200 wounded. This was followed the following | Lord Robertsentered day with a battle at Elaandslaagte, in which Gen. French commanded the English troops and Gen. Kock the Boers. The Boers were defeated with a loss of 100 killed and 300 prisoners, among the

killed being Gen.

Kock. The British

loss was 42 killed.

But brilliant as were

these English vie

tories they had but

than opening a

means of retreat to

Ladysmith, where

Gen. White's entire

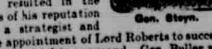
force was rapidly con-



centrated. With the mobilizing of Gen. White's force at Ladysmith practically the whole of the British force in South Africa was besieged in three places, its borders. All and England realized that the subjugation South Africa knew of the burghers meant more than a holiday and the world knew parade of her troops. The home governthat England would ment began irunediate preparations for the not accept such terms sending of large reinforcements, and Gen. and prepared for war, Sir Redvers Buller was assigned to chief and the preparations command. He undertook the relief of Ladysmith and asigned to Gen, Lord Methuen for attack began im- the task of raising the siege at Kimberly.

mediately. Military Additional levies of troops to the num-expeditions from the ber of 16,000 were poured into Durban, Na-Transveal, and others | tal, and with these Gen. Buller attempted from their ally, the the relief of Ladysmith, the gerrison at Orange Free State, crossed the undefended which place was being hard pressed by the borders of English territory, prepared to Boers, who were determined to force a sur-

Gen. Buller began



left, however, in command of the Ladysmith relief expedition, and after three failures succeeded in accomplishing that purpose on March 1, 1900.

While Gen. Buller was meeting with defeat along the Tugela, Gen. Methuen was making but little if any advance toward the relief of Kimberly. He was opposed by Gen. Cronje. He suffered a serious reverse at Magersfontein, on December 12, and was forced to fall back to the Modder river with a loss of about 1,000 out of 13,000 he had engaged. In this battle the Gordon Highlanders lost nearly 700 officers and men in a vain attempt to carry the Boer

On December 10 Gen. Gatacre attempted surprise on the Boer troops at Stromberg, in the north of Cape

Colony, but failed after losing more than 500 men who were made prisoners by the Boers. Such was virtually condition of

the British forces when Gen. Roberts and Gen. Kitchener, his chief of staff, landed at Cape Town on January 10, 1900. The

new commander-in-chief left Buller to retrieve his fallen fortunes in Natal and took personal command of the reinforced army operating against Gen. Cronje in Cape Colony. Thearrival of Roberts seemingly marked a turning point in the war. On January 24 Gen. Warren took Spion Kop, though it was later abandoned and Buller's army again retreated across the Tugela. By February 14 Roberts had pushed his army ncross the borders of the Orange Free State, and the following day Gen. French relieved Kimberly. On February 27 Gen. Cronje surrendered with 4,000 men at Paardeberg, and by March 13 the unchecked English advance had captured and occupied Bloemfontein, the Orange Free State capital.

It was on March 27, 1900, that the Boers suffered the serious loss of Gen. Joubert, who died at Pretoria. At his death the burghers lost one of their most skilled leaders, a man

every officer and private of the Boerarmy trusted implicitly, and who, had he lived, would undoubtendly have done much toward bringing about, if not a different termination to the conflict, a much more dearly bought victory for England. ould such a thing have been possible.



After the capture and occupation of Bloemfontein Gen. Roberts moved his army toward Pretoria at a rapid pace. Occasional Boer victories were reported, such as that at Sanna's post on March 30, when Col. Broadwood's forces were badly routed with a loss of seven guns, and the disaster cause of which scarce. Natal, and the others were scattered in at Reddersburg the following day, which resulted in the loss of 500 English troops, but in the main the British were successful guess at, so completely north as Marcking which Col., afterward and the war office at London and the Enghas the cause been Gen., Baden Powel was defending with a lish people began to feel that the war was about over. They could not at that time Gen. Petrus Jacobus Joubert, the hero see another two years and more of fighting

> siderable Boer force at Boshof. This was



Dewetsdorp on April 20, again at Windsorton on May 5 and at the town of Mafeking on May On May 20, the welcome news was cabled to England that the

followed on April 9

by a Boer defeat at

Wepener, another on

April 11 at Fort

Abram, another at

siege of Mafeking had been raised. For more than 200 days Col, Baden Powell's little force had defended the place against heavy odds, and the whole population had suffered terrible privations, but they had held out until the long expected relief had reached them, and the whole garrison were crowned with the victor's laurels by hero-

loving England. On May 24 the British troops under Roberts crossed the Vaai river, and on the 30th marched into the golden town of Johannesburg, where they received a warm welcome from the uitlanders, who had expected to witness the destruction of their property before they should be allowed to fall into the

hands of the English. On the same day that Johannesberg he issued the proclamation that made an English crown colony of the Orange Free State. Four days later he was in the Boer capital at Pretoria, and now, thought England, the war must speedily end. little result other



Gen. Roberts had now carried the war into the very heart of the enemy's country. and, with the exception of a number of raids into Cape Colony by the Boers, it has remained there. But the war was not over. England's rising huzzahs at British victories were tempered by news of British defeats. Roberts oushed active operations against the enemy in the eastern Transvas!, and on September 20, eight days after President Krueger had entered Portuguese territory, he reported to London the capturing and dispersion of the remnant of the Boer army in that section of the republic. True the enemy was scattered, but they were neither killed nor captured, and then began the long guer-



the day peace was declared, and which brought many defeats ald heavy losses to British arms, even though it has that places all of South African territory under the Eng-

rilla warfare that

continued down to

On September 1 Gen. Roberts had issued proclamation annexing the Transvani to the British domains. He continued in supreme command until November 30, 1900, when he turned over the command to Gen. Kitchener and prepared to return to Eng land. He can scarcely have realized the task he was leaving to the fearless officer whose laurels had been won on the battlefields of Egypt, and who, as chief of staff had done so much toward the success so far attained The armed strength of England in South
Africa was at that time some 23,000 men of him as chief in command. Gen. Buller was

of meeting the guerilla tactics to which the Boers restorted as the only means left them

to continue the struggle While large numbers of Boers were surrendering to the English authorities there were yet in the field such intrepid commanders as De Wet, Botha, Steyn, Delaray, Schalk-Burger and others, and each of them

had a sufficient following to enable them to defy either capture or annihilation. All through the year 1901 they forced upon England a conflict that kept a steady demand for fresh troops and war munitions pouring into the war office at London, a demand that England seemed more

willing than able to meet. Early in the year it was estimated that there were not more than 14,000 Boer troops still in the field, but these afforded occupation for all the vast English army, and still they could not capture or disperse effectively the wily leaders or their bands.

The year brought with it such incidents as the capture of Modderfontein by the Boers on February 3, three days after which 30,000 fresh troops left England to reinforce the army in South Africa. On April 10 the English heart was made glad by the opening of peace negotiations by Gen. Botha, but they amounted to nothing, and the war went on with varying success on either side.

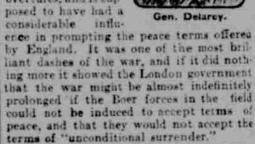
The heavy losses seemed to fall to the English, for the reason, probably, that they were the only one of two contending forces in a post tion to suffer a heavy loss. Boer commandoes were occasionally captured or dispersed, but they were of small numbers and the incident was soon for

Other Boer victories of the year were the capture of Plummer's supply train on May 25; the almost complete destruction of the Seventh Yeomanry by Delarey on May 29; the capture of 200 Victorian Rifles on June 12, and the loss by Col. Benson of 25 officers and 250 men on November 1.

During this time, however, Gen. Kitchener had not been idle. His army had been pushing the Boer forces almost constantly; he had been rapidly extending the line of block houses that marked the permanent English advance, and while the record of the year showed some brilliant coupes on the part of the Boer generals they were of the kind that could result

in no lasting benefit to the Boer cause, other than the inspiring of fresh vigor and hope to the contest-

The victory of Gen. Delarey over Gen. Methuen on March 8 of this year was followed on April 11 by peace overtures, and is supposed to have had a considerable influ-



WRIGHT A. PATTERSON. OOM PAUL KRUGER. Something of His Life and Work in South Africa.

President Kruger, he who figured more prominently in the carly part of this war that England declares is now over than any other one man, is a product of the hardy conditions that surrounded pioneer life on the South African veldt. He seems to have been born a leader of men. Unlike the majority of the Transvaal and Free State burghers, who are of Holland ancestry, he is of German descent, his ancestors emigrating from the Potsdam district of Ger-

many to South Africa in 1713. Oom Paul was born in Colesburg, Cape Colony, October 10, 1825. At the age of ten years be migrated with his parents from the place of his birth to the then unknown interior. In this new country his military life began at the age of 15, when he served in the wars with the Zulus as a field cornet in the Dutch army. In 1848 he took his place beside his father in the conflict with the British at the battle of Boomplaats.

When the British advance made further occupation of this territory objectionable to the Boers he became one of the leaders of the "trekkers" who moved to the Transvaal country. By 1861 he had risen in military rank until he was commander in



chief of the Boer army in the conflicts with the savage natives, a position which he retained until 1877, when England annexed the country to Cape Colony.

During the war for independence, which virtually began and ended at Majuba Hill, he served as vice president of the triumvirate which governed the country. In 1883 he was elected to the presidency of the eventually resulted republic, and was thrice reelected, holding in a British victory the position so long as his land which he had helped to build remained an independ ent nation, though for the past two years he has been forced to reside in Europe, his advanced age precluding the possibility of his taking any part in the active military

campaign. In his younger days he was a great hunter, and during the long trekking trip from Cape Colony to the Transvaal he is credited with having killed no less than 250 lions

Orange Free State Population. The area of the Orange Free State is 48, 326, and the population is given at 77,716 whites-40,571 males and 37,145 females.

Memorial Day Address by President Rossevelt at Arlington Cemetery.

W hile There Have Been Some Abuses, Which Every Effort is Being Made to Correct, the Work Has Been Done, In the Main, Courageously and Humanely.

Washington, May 31 .- Following is the full text of President Roosevelt's Memorial day address, delivered at the exercises in Arlington cemetery: The President's Address.

It is a good custom for our country to have certain solemn holidays in commemoration of our greatest men and of the greatest crises in our history. There should be but few such holidays. To increase their number is to cheapen them. Washington and Lincoln-the man who did most to found the union, and the man who did most to preserve it-stand head and shoulders above all our other public men, and have by common consent won the right to this pre-eminence. Among the holidays which commemorate turning points in American history, Thanksgiving has a significance peculiarly its own. On July i we celebrate the birth of the nation; on this day, the 30th of May, we call to mind the deaths of those who died that the nation might live, who wagered all that life holds dear for the great prize of death in battle, who poured out their blood like water in order that the mighty national structure raised by the far-seeing patriotism of Washington. Franklin, Marshall, Hamilton, and the

Franklin, Marshail, Hamilton, and the other great leaders of the Revolution, great framers of the constitution, should not crumble into meaningless rulns.

You whom I address to-day and your comraces who wore the blue beside you in the perilous years during which strong, sad, patient Lincoin bore the crushing load of national leadership, performed the one feat the failure to perform which would have meant destruction to everything which makes the name America a symbol of hope among the nations of mankind. You did the greatest and most necessary task which has ever failen to the lot of any men on this western necessary task which has ever fallen to the lot of any men on this western hemisphere. Nearly three centuries have passed since the waters of our coasts were first furrowed by the keels of the men whose children's children were to inherit this fair land. Over a century and a half of colonial growth followed the settlement; and now for over a century and a quarter we have been a nation.

The Vital National Task.

The Vital National Task.

During our four generations of national life we have had to do many tasks, and some of them of far reaching importance; but the only really vital task was the one you did, the task of saving the diseas. There were other clises in which to have gone wrong would have beant disaster, but this was the one crists in which to have gone wrong would ave meant not merely disaster out ammidiation. For faiture at any other point atom ment could have been made; but had you failed in the iron days the loss would have been irreparable, the defeat irretrievable. Upon your success depended all the future of the people on this continent, and much of the future of mankind as a whole.

You left us a reuinted country. You left us the right of brotherhood with the men in gray, who with such courage, and such develor for what they deemed the right fought against you. But you left such devetion for what they deemed the right, fought against you. But you left us much more even than your achievement, for you left us the memory of how it was achieved. You, who made good by your valor and patriotism the statesmanship of Lincoln and the soldiership of Grant, have set as the standards for our efforts in the future both the way you did your work in war and the way in which when the war was over you turned again to the work of peace. In war and in peace alike your example will stand as the wisest of lessons to us and our children and our children's children.

Another and Difficult Task.

Another and Difficult Task.

Just at this mement the army of the United States, led by men who served among you in the great war, is carrying to completion a small but peculiarly trying and difficult war in which is involved not only the honor of the flag but the triumph of civilization over forces which stand for the black chaos of savagery and barbarism. The task has not been as difficult or as important as yours, but, oh, my comrades, the men in the uniform of the United States, who have for the last three years patiently and uncomplainingly championed the American cause in the Philippine Islands, are your younger brothers, your sons. They have shown themselves not unworthy of you, and they are entitled to the support of all men who are proud of what you did.

These younger comrades of yours have fought under terrible difficulties and have received terrible provocation from a very cruel and very treacherous enemy. Under Another and Difficult Task. received terrible provocation from a very cruel and very treacherous enemy. Under the strain of these provocations I deeply deplore to say that some among them have so far forgotten themselves as to counsel and commit, in retaliation, acts of cruelty. The fact that for every guilty act committed by one of our troops a hundred acts of far greater atrocity have been committed by the hostile natives upon our troops, or upon the peaceable and law-abiding natives who are friendly to us, can not be held to excuse any wrongdoer on our side. Determined and unswerving effort must be made, and is being made, to find out every instance of barbarity on the part of our troops, to punish those guilty of it, and to take, if possible, even stronger measures than have a'ready been taken to minimize or prevent the occurrence of all such instances in the future. counsel and commit, in retaliation, acts of

Cruelty Practiced at Home From time to time there occur in our country, to the deep and lasting shame of our people, lynchings carried on under circumstances of linhuman cruelty and barbarity—a cruelty infinitely worse than any that has ever been committed by our

barbarity—a cruelty infinitely worse than any that has ever been committed by our troops in the Philippines; worse to the victims, and far more brutalizing to those guilty of it. The men who fall to condemn these lynchings, and yet clamor about what has been done in the Philippines, are indeed guilty of neglecting the beam in their own eye while taunting their brother about the mote in his. Understand me. These lynchings afford us no excuse for failure to stop cruelty in the Philippines. Every effort is being made, and will be made, to minimize the chances of cruelty occurring.

But keep in mind that these cruelties in the Philippines have been wholly exceptional, and have been shamelessly exaggerated. We deeply and bitterly regret that any such cruelties should have been committed, no matter how rarely, no matter under what provocation, by American troops. But they afford far less justification for a general condemnation of our army than these kynchings afford for the condemnation of the communities in which they have taken place. In each case it is well also to refrain from including both guilty and innocent in the same sweeping condemnation.

Don't Condemn All For the Few.

ora were fighting for the union. These rules provide, of course, for the just severity necessary in war. The most destructive of all forms of weakness would be to show weakness where sternness is demanded by iron need. But all cruelty is forbidden, and all harshness beyond what is called for by need. Our enemies in the Philippines have not merely violated every rule of war, but have made of these violations their only method of carrying on the war. We would have been justified by Abraham Lincoln's rules of war in infinitely greater severity than has been shown. The fact really is that our warfare in the Philippines has been carried on with singular humanity. For every act of cruelty by our men there have been innumerable acts of forbearance, magnanimity and generous kindness. These are the qualities which have characterized the war as a whole. The cruelties have been wholly exceptional, on our part.

The Guilty to Be Punished.

The guilty to Be Punished.

The guilty are to be punished; but in punishing them, let those who sit at easy at home, who walk deliberately and live in the safe places of the earth, remember also to do them common justice. Let not the effortless and the untempted rail ovecmuch at strong men who with blood and sweat face years of toil and days and alghts in agony, and at need lay down their lives in remote tropic jungles to bring the light of civilization into the world's dark places. The warfare that has extended the boundaries of civilization at the expense of barbarism and savagery has been for centuries one of the most potent factors in the progress of humanity. Yet from its very nature it has always and everywhere been liable to dark abuses.

humanity. Yet from its very nature it has always and everywhere been liable to dark abuses.

It behooves us to keep a vigilant watch to prevent these abuses and to punish those who commit them; but if because of them we flinch from finishing the task on which we have entered, we show ourselves cravens and weaklings, unworthy of the sires from whose loins we sprang. There were abuses and to spare in the civil war. Your false friends then called Grant a "butcher" and spoke of you who are listening to me as mercenaries, as "Lincoin's hirelings." Your open foes—as in the resolution passed by the confederate congress in October, 1862, accused you, at great length, and with much particularity, of "contemptous disregard of the usages of civilized war;" of subjecting women and children to "banishment, imprisonment, and death;" of "murder," of "rapine," of "outrages on women," of "lawless cruelty," of "perpetrating atractities which would be disgraceful to savages," and Abraham Lincoln was singled out for especial attack because of his "spirit of barbarous ferocity." Verily, these men who thus foulity slandered you have their heirs to-day in those who traduce our armies in the Philippines, who fix their eyes on individual deeds of wrong so keenly that at last they become blind to the great work of peace and freedom that has already been accomplished.

Peace and Freedom.

Peace and freedom—are there two better objects for which a soldier can fight?
Well, these are precisely the objects for which our soldiers are fighting in the Philippines. When there is talk of the cruelties committed in the Philippines, remember always that by far the greater proportion of these cruelties have been committed by the insurgents against their own people—as well as against our soldiers—and that not only the surest but the only effectual way of stopping them is by the progress of the American arms. The victories of the American army have been the really effective means of putting a stop to cruelty in the Philippines. Wherever these victories have been complete— Peace and Freedom.

a stop to cruelty in the Philippines. Wherever these victories have been completeand such is now the case throughout the
greater part of the islands—all cruelties
have ceased, and the native is secure in
his life, his liberty, and the pursuit of
happiness. Where the insurrection still
smolders there is always a chance for cruelty to show itself.

Our soldiers conquer; and what is the
object for which they conquer? To establish a military government? No. The
laws we are now endeavoring to enset for
the government of the Philippines are to
increase the power and domain of the civil at the expense of the military authorities, and torender even more difficult than
in the past the chance of oppression. The
military power is used to secure peace,
in order that it may itself be supplanted
by the civil government. The progress of by the civil government. The progress of the American arms means the abolition of cruelty, the bringing of peace, and the rule of law and order under the civil govto create irresponsible military rule. We conquer to bring just and responsible civil government to the conquered.

Results of Our Conquests.

But our armies do more than bring peace, do more than bring order. They hring freedom. Remember always that the independence of a tribe or a community may, and often does, have nothing whatever to do with the freedom of the individual in that tribe or community. There are now in Asia and Africa scores of despotic monarchies, each of which is independent, and in no one of which is there the slightest vestige of freedom for the individual man. Scant indeed is the gain to mankind from the "independence" of a biood-stained tyrant who rules over abject and brutalized slaves. But great is the gain to humanity which follows the steady though slow introduction of the orderly liberty, the law-abiding freedom of the individual, which is the only sure foundation upon which national independence can be built. Wherever in the Philippines the insurrection has been definitely and finally put down, there the individual Filipino already enjoys such freedom, such personal liberty, under our rule, as he could never dream of under the rule of an "independent" Aguinaldian oligarchy. Results of Our Conquests.

The Art of Self-Government.

The slowly-learned and difficult art of self-government, an art which our people have taught themselves by the labor of a thousand years, can not be grasped in a day by a people only just emerging from conditions of life which our ancestors left behind them in the dim years before history dawned. We believe that we can rapidly teach the people of the Philippine islands not only how to enjoy but how to make good use of their freedom; and with their growing knowledge their growth in self-government shall keep steady pace. When they have thus shown their capacity for real freedom by their power of self-government, then, and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or be knit to us by ties of common friendship and interest. When that day will come it is not in human wisdom now to foretell. All that we can say with certainty is that it would be put back an immeasureable distance of we should yield to the counsels of unmanly weakness and turn loose the islands, to see our victorious foes butcher with revolting cruelty our betrayed friends, and shed the blood of the most humane, the most enlightened, the most peaceful, the wisest and the best of their own number—for these are the classes who have already learned to welcome our rule.

Our Duty to Our Own. The Art of Self-Government come our rule.

Our Daty to Our Own.

Nor, while fully acknowledging our duttes to others, need we forget our duty to our own country. The Pacific seaboard is as much to us as the Atlantic; as we grow in power and prosperity so our interests will grow in that farthest west which is the immemorial east. The shadow of our destiny has already reached to the shores of Asia. The might of our people already looms large against the world-horizon; and it will loom ever larger as the years go by. No statesman has a right to neglect the interests of our people in the Pacific; interests which are important to all our people, but which are of most importance to those of our people who have built populous and thriving states on the western slope of our continent.

Not a Party Question.

well to condemn the deed, and it is well also to refrain from including both guilty and innocent in the same sweeping condemnation.

Don't Condemn All For the Few.

In every community there are people who commit acts of well-nigh inconceivable horror and baseness. If we fix our eyes only upon these individuals and upon their acts, and if we forget the far more reumerous citizens of upright and honest life and blight ourselves to their countless deeds or wisdom and justice and philanthropy, it is easy enough to condemn the community. There is not a city in this land which we could not thus condemn if we fixed our eyes purely upon its police record and refused to look at what it had acceptaled for decency and justice and charity. Yet this is exactly the attitude which has been taken by too many men with reference to our army in the Philippines; and it is an attitude both absurdand rruelly unjust.

The rules of warfare which have been promulgated by the war department and accepted as the hasis of conduct by our troops in the field are the rules laid down